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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2621	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/804,478	WASHINGTON, RICHARD G.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ANNER HOLDER	2621	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *08/29/08*.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-12,25-3, 60-86, 88-100 and 102* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) *13-24,34-54 and 101* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-12,25,60-86,88-100 and 102* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on *09 April 2004* is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12, 25-33, 55-86, 88-100, and 102 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Status of Claims

2.   Claims 1-9, 11-12, 25-33, 55-82, 84-86, 88-100, and 102 are pending. Claims 13-24, 34-54, and 101 have been withdrawn. Claims 55-59 depend from withdrawn claim 53 and are treated as being withdrawn in this office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4.   Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as not falling within one of the four statutory categories of invention.   Supreme Court precedent and recent Federal Circuit decisions indicate that a statutory "process" under 35 U.S.C. 101 must (1) be tied to another statutory category (such as a particular apparatus), or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or material) to a different state or thing.   While the instant claims recite a series of steps or acts to be performed, the claims neither transform underlying subject matter nor positively tie to another statutory category that accomplishes the claimed method steps, and therefore do not qualify as a statutory process.   For example there is no device recited within the claims to accomplish the method claimed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 1-12, 25-33, 55-74, 76-82, 84-86, 88-100, and 102 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kenoyer et al. (Kenoyer) US 2003/0048353

A1 in view of Reese et al. US 2002/0141732 A1.

7.   As to claim 1, Kenoyer teaches a method of providing multiple image streams for

transmission across one or more video transmission interfaces, comprising: receiving

at least one digital image data input stream, said digital image data input stream

containing digital image information; [Figs. 3, 4, and 7; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-

0040] creating at least two digital image data streams from said at least one digital data

input stream, each of said at least two digital image data streams comprising at least a

portion of said digital image information; [Figs. 3, 4, and 7; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶

0038-0040] converting said at least two digital image data streams into at least two

respective output image streams; [fig. 3; fig. 4; fig. 7; ¶ 0024-0026; ¶ 0030] and

providing said at least two respective output image streams for transmission across said

one or more interfaces. [fig. 3; fig. 4; fig. 7; ¶ 0024-0026; ¶ 0030]

        Kenoyer is silent as to stream transmission without image compression from a

video camera across said one or more video transmission interfaces to a digital video

recorder ("DVR").

Reese teaches a stream transmission without image compression from a video camera across said one or more video transmission interfaces to a digital video recorder ("DVR"). [fig. 1; fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Reese with the device of Kenoyer allow for user flexibility in viewing and capacity for recording of events.

8.   As to claim 2, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches a providing said at least two respective output image streams for transmission together without compression from a said video camera across a common interface; [Kenoyer - Fig. 1; Fig. 5; ¶ 0023; ¶ 0039-0040; Reese - fig. 1; fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] wherein said at least one input digital image data stream has a first data content; [Kenoyer - ¶ 0012; ¶ 0038-0039; Figs. 3-5; Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0024-0026] wherein said at least two respective output image streams each has a data content less than said first data content; [Kenyor - ¶ 0012; ¶ 0038-0039; Figs. 3-5] wherein said common video transmission interface has insufficient transmission capacity to transmit said at least one input digital image data stream; [Kenoyer - fig. 3; fig. 4; figs. 6-8; ¶ 0024-0026; ¶ 0030; abstract; ¶ 0008-0014; ¶ 0031; ¶ 0033-0034; ¶ 0040-0046; Reese - fig. 1; fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] and wherein said common interface has sufficient transmission capacity to transmit each of said at least two respective output image streams. [Reese - fig. 1; fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

9.   As to claim 3, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches an analog interface; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] wherein said at least two respective output image

streams comprise at least two respective analog image output streams; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] and wherein said method further comprises: converting said at least two digital image data streams into said at least two respective analog image output streams; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] and providing said at least two respective analog image output streams for transmission without compression across said common interface. [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

10.   As to claim 4, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches one of said at least two respective analog image output streams comprises a first image having a first resolution and a first frame rate; [Kenoyer – ¶ 0012; ¶ 0038-0039; Figs. 3-5] wherein another of said at least respective analog image output streams comprises a second image having a second resolution and a second frame rate; [Kenoyer – ¶ 0012; ¶ 0038-0039; Figs. 3-5; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] and wherein at least one of: said first and second resolutions are different, or said first and second frame rates are different, or said first image comprises a different portion of said digital image data input stream than said second image, or a combination thereof. [Kenoyer – ¶ 0012; ¶ 0038-0039; ¶ 0043; Figs. 3-5; fig. 7]

11.   As to claim 5, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches at least one digital image data input stream comprises a digital video signal received from a digital video source; [Kenoyer – ¶ 0025; ¶ 0038; Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]   and wherein said method further comprises providing each of said at least two respective analog image output streams as part of an analog video signal for transmission across said analog interface. [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

12.   As to claim 6, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches receiving said at least two respective analog image output streams as part of said analog video signal from across said analog interface; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] converting each of said at least two received respective analog image output streams into at least one digital image data stream comprising said first image and into at least one digital image data stream comprising said second image; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] and at least one of displaying or storing said respective first and second images, or a combination thereof. [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026; Kenoyer - fig. 4]

13.   As to claim 7, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches first and second frame rates are different and wherein said method further comprises displaying said first image at said first frame rate while simultaneously displaying said second image at said second frame rate. [Kenoyer – fig. 5; ¶ 0039-0041]

14.   As to claim 8, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches first and second resolutions are different and wherein said method further comprises displaying said first image at said first resolution while simultaneously displaying said second image at said second resolution. [Kenoyer – fig. 5; ¶ 0039-0041]

15.   As to claim 9, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches creating comprises using scaling to create said first image as a zoomed image prior to said step of converting said at least two digital image data streams into said at least two respective analog image output streams; [Kenoyer – fig. 5; ¶ 0039-0041; ¶ 0012; Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] wherein said second image is not a zoomed image; [Kenoyer – fig. 5; ¶ 0039-0041; ¶ 0012] and wherein said step of displaying comprises displaying said

zoomed first image while simultaneously displaying said second unzoomed image. [Kenoyer – fig. 5; ¶ 0039-0041; ¶ 0012; ¶ 0026]

16.   As to claim 11, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches said one or more interfaces comprises a digital transmission interface. [Kenoyer - fig. 3; ¶ 0028; Fig. 4; fig. 7; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040; Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0024-0026]

17.   As to claim 12, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches method comprises providing said at least two respective output image streams for transmission without image compression across two respective separate video transmission interfaces. [Reese - fig. 1; fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

18.   As to claim 25, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches a method of processing digital image data, comprising: providing said digital image data; [abstract; figs. 1-4] processing said digital image data in a first processing operation to create first processed image data; [figs. 7-8; ¶ 0043-0047] processing said digital image data in a second processing operation to create second processed image data; [figs. 7-8; ¶0043-0047] and providing said first and second processed image data for communication together across one or more interfaces; [fig. 3; ¶ 0028; Fig. 4; fig. 7; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040] wherein at least one of: said first processed image data has an image resolution that is different from an image resolution of said second processed image data, or said first processed image data is provided for communication across said interface at an image frame rate that is different from an image frame rate at which said second processed image data is provided for communication from said video camera across said video transmission interface to said DVR, or said first processed

image data comprises a different portion of said digital image data than said second processed image data, or a combination thereof. [fig. 5; ¶ 0039-0041]

Kenoyer is silent as to stream transmission without image compression from a video camera across said one or more video transmission interfaces to a digital video recorder ("DVR").

Reese teaches a stream transmission without image compression from a video camera across said one or more video transmission interfaces to a digital video recorder ("DVR"). [fig. 1; fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Reese with the device of Kenoyer allow for user flexibility in viewing and capacity for recording of events.

19.   As to claim 26, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches receiving said first and second processed image data together from across said one or more interfaces; [Kenoyer - fig. 3; ¶ 0028; Fig. 4; fig. 7; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033;   ¶ 0038-0040] and displaying or storing said first and second processed image data. [Kenoyer - figs. 7-8; figs. 3-4; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0035; ¶ 0038]

20.   As to claim 27, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches providing said first and second processed image data for communication together without compression across a common interface; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] wherein said common interface comprises an analog interface; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] wherein said method further comprises converting said first and second processed image data to respective first and second analog image information for communication

together across said analog interface; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] and wherein said method further comprises converting said first and second analog image information back into said respective first and second processed image data after receiving said first and second analog image information from across said analog interface. [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

21.   As to claim 28, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches common interface comprises a bandwidth-limited analog interface. [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

22.   As to claim 29, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches each of said first and second processing operations comprises at least one of an image scaling operation, an image windowing operation, an image deconstruction operation, or a combination thereof. [Kenoyer - fig. 5; fig. 7; ¶ 0039-0043]

23.   As to claim 30, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches each of said first processed image data and said second processed image data comprises a windowed image, a scaled image, or a image tiled segment. [Kenoyer - fig. 5; fig. 7; ¶ 0039-0043]

24.   As to claim 31, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches providing said first and second processed image data for communication together without image compression across a common interface; [Kenoyer -figs. 1-3; ¶ 0028; Fig. 4; fig. 7; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040; Reese - fig. 1; fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] processing said digital image data in a third processing operation to create third processed image data; [Kenoyer - Figs. 3-5; figs. 7-8; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0041; ¶ 0043-0047] and wherein at least one of: said third processed image data has an image resolution that is

different from an image resolution of said first and second processed image data, or said third processed image data is provided for communication across said common interface at an image frame rate that is different from image frame rates at which said first and second processed image data is provided for communication across said common interface, or said third processed image data comprises a different portion of said digital image data than said first and second processed image data, or a combination thereof. [Kenoyer - fig. 5; ¶ 0039-0041]

25.   As to claim 32, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches one or more interfaces comprises a digital transmission interface.   [Kenoyer - fig. 3; ¶ 0028; Fig. 4; fig. 7; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040; Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0024-0026]

26.   As to claim 33, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches providing said at least two respective output image streams for transmission without image compression across two respective separate interfaces. [Reese - fig. 1; fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

27.   As to claim 60, see discussion of claim 1 above.

28.   As to claim 61, see discussion of claim 2 above.

29.   As to claim 62, see discussion of claim 3 above.

30.   As to claim 63, see discussion of claim 4 above.

31.   As to claim 64, see discussion of claim 5 above.

32.   As to claim 65, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches multi-stream image processing circuitry comprises at least one window circuitry component, at least one image scaler circuitry component, and at least one image mux circuitry component; [Kenoyer - fig. 5; fig. 7; ¶ 0039-0043; signals are multiplexed as viewed in fig. 5 where

two windows are displayed together] and wherein said at least one window circuitry component, at least one image scaler circuitry component, and at least one image mux circuitry component are operably coupled to create said at least two digital image data streams from said at least one digital data input stream, and to convert said at least two digital image data streams into said at least two respective output image streams. [Kenoyer - fig. 5; fig. 7; ¶ 0039-0043; signals are multiplexed as viewed in fig. 5 where two windows are displayed together; fig. 3; ¶ 0028; Fig. 4; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040]

33.   As to claim 66, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches multi-stream image processing circuitry further comprises at least one image deconstruction circuit component, at least one alignment data circuitry component, and at least one image mux circuitry component; [Kenoyer - fig. 5; fig. 7; ¶ 0039-0043; signals are multiplexed as viewed in fig. 5 where two windows are displayed together; ¶ 0011 ¶ 0013; ¶ 0028; ¶ 0036; ¶ 0042-0046]   and wherein said at least one image deconstruction circuit component, at least one alignment data circuitry component, and at least one image mux circuitry component are operably coupled to create said at least two digital image data streams from said at least one digital data input stream, and to convert said at least two digital image data streams into said at least two respective output image streams. [Kenoyer - Fig. 4; fig. 5; fig. 7; ¶ 0039-0043; signals are multiplexed as viewed in fig. 5 where two windows are displayed together; ¶ 0011-0013; ¶ 0028; ¶ 0036; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040; ¶ 0042 –0046]

34.   As to claim 67, see discussion of claims 65 and 66 above.

35.   As to claim 68, see discussion of claim 6 above.

36.   As to claim 69, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches DVR coupled to said multiple image creation circuitry by said image transmission interface, said DVR configured to receive said at least two respective output image streams from across a common transmission interface. [Kenoyer - Fig. 1; Fig. 5; ¶ 0023; ¶ 0039-0040; Reese - fig. 1; fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

37.   As to claim 70, see discussion of claim 6 above.

38.   As to claim 71, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches said multiple stream image receiving circuitry comprises a PC-based digital video recorder ("DVR"). [Kenoyer – figs. 3-4; figs. 7-8; it is obvious that a processing unit that processes digital video is computer based and the video is recorded in memory, thus equates to a DVR; Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

39.   As to claim 72, see discussion of claim 2 above.

40.   As to claim 73, see discussion of claim 8 above.

41.   As to claim 74, see discussion of claim 9 above.

42.   As to claim 76, see discussion of claim 11 above.

43.   As to claim 77, see discussion of claim 12 above.

44.   As to claim 94, see discussion of claim 25 above.

45.   As to claim 95, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches image receiving circuitry configured to: receive said first and second processed image data together from across said interface; [Kenoyer - figs. 1-4; ¶ 0028; fig. 7; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040]

and at least one of display or store said first and second processed image data. [Kenoyer - figs. 1-4; ¶ 0012-0014; ¶ 0023-0025; ¶ 0030-0031]

46.   As to claim 96, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches interface comprises an analog interface; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026; Kenoyer - Figs. 3, 4, and 7; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040] wherein said image creation circuitry is further configured to convert said first and second processed image data to respective first and second analog image information for communication together across said analog interface; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026; Kenoyer - Figs. 3, 4, and 7; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040] and wherein said image receiving circuitry is further configured to convert said first and second analog image information back into said respective first and second processed image data after receiving said first and second analog image information from across said analog interface. [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026; Kenoyer - Figs. 3, 4, and 7; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040]]

47.   As to claim 97, see discussion of claim 28 above.

48.   As to claim 98, see discussion of claim 29 above.

49.   As to claim 99, see discussion of claim 30 above.

50.   As to claim 100, see discussion of claim 31 above.

51.   As to claim 102, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches receiving said at least two respective analog image output streams at said DVR as part of said analog video signal from across said analog interface; Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] converting each of said at least two received respective analog image output streams into at least one digital image data stream comprising said first image and into at least one digital

image data stream comprising said second image; Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] compressing said at least one digital image data stream in said DVR to form compressed image information; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] and further transmitting said compressed image information from said DVR to other viewing stations via a local area network (LAN) or a wide area network (WAN); [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0027] wherein said DVR comprises a PC- based digital video recorder. Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

52.   Claims 10, 75, 78-82, and 84-92 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kenoyer et al. (Kenoyer) US 2003/0048353 A1 in view of Reese et al. US 2002/0141732 A1 further in view of Russo US 7,113,654 B2.

53.   As to claim 10, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches digital image information comprises an original image; [Kenoyer - Figs. 3, 4, and 7; ¶ 0012-0013; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040] wherein said step of converting comprises converting said first and second digital image data streams into respective first and second analog image output streams; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] converting each of said received first and second analog image output streams into respective third and fourth digital image data streams [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] and wherein said method further comprises: receiving said at first and second analog image output streams as part of said analog video signal from across said analog interface [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

Kenoyer (modified by Reese) does not explicitly teach creating comprises segmenting at least a part of said original image into at least a first image tile segment comprising a first portion of said original image in a first digital image data stream.

Russo teaches creating comprises segmenting at least a part of said original image into at least a first image tile segment comprising a first portion of said original image in a first digital image data stream. [fig. 1-2; col. 4 lines 61-67; col. 5 lines 11-25; col. 6 lines 8-10]

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Russo with the device Kenoyer (modified by Reese) allowing for improved coding efficiency.

54.   As to claim 75, see discussion of claim 10 above.

55.   As to claim 78, Kenoyer (modified by Reese and Russo) teaches at least one window circuitry component configured to extract a selected portion of an original higher resolution image frame to form a lower resolution windowed partial image, [Kenoyer - fig. 5; fig. 7; ¶ 0039-0043; signals are multiplexed as viewed in fig. 5 where two windows are displayed together; Russo - figs. 1-3; col. 5 lines 11-25; col. 6 lines 8-10] at least one image scaler circuitry component configured to scale the lower resolution windowed partial image, [Russo - figs. 1-3; col. 5 lines 11-25; col. 6 lines 8-10] at least one image deconstruction circuit component configured to segment an original image frame into two or more segmented higher resolution frames or tiled higher resolution images, at least one alignment data circuitry component configured to insert at least one of tile identification information or horizontal alignment information or vertical alignment

information into unused lines of said segmented higher resolution frames or tiled higher resolution images, [Russo - figs. 1-3; col. 5 lines 11-25; col. 6 lines 8-10, 21-43] and at least one image mux circuitry component configured to select either or both of said scaled lower resolution frames from said image scaler circuitry component or said higher resolution tile images from said alignment data circuitry component for transmission without image compression across a video transmission interface. [Russo - figs. 1-3; col. 5 lines 11-25; col. 6 lines 8-10, 21-43; Reese - fig. 1; fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

56.   As to claim 79, Kenoyer (modified by Reese and Russo) teaches transmission interface comprises an analog interface; [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] and wherein said multiple stream image creation circuitry further comprises conversion circuitry coupled between said multi-stream image processing circuitry and said analog interface. [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

57.   As to claim 80, Kenoyer (modified by Reese and Russo) teaches a digital video recorder (DVR) including multiple stream image receiving circuitry coupled to said multiple image creation circuitry by said analog interface. [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026]

58.   As to claim 81, Kenoyer (modified by Reese and Russo) teaches multiple stream image receiving circuitry comprises a frame grabber and multi-stream image processing circuitry. [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026; Kenoyer - Fig. 3]

59.   As to claim 82, Kenoyer (modified by Reese) teaches multi-stream image processing circuitry of said multiple stream receiving circuitry of said DVR [Reese - fig.

2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] comprises at least one image reconstruction circuit component configured to reconstruct said segment higher resolution frames or said tiled higher resolution images back into said original higher resolution imager based on said alignment information inserted by said alignment data circuitry component into said unused lines of said segmented higher resolution frames or tiled higher resolution images, [Kenoyer figs. 3-4; ¶ 0011-0013; ¶ 0028; ¶ 0036; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040; ¶ 0042-0046; Russo - figs. 1-3; col. 5 lines 11-25; col. 6 lines 8-10, 21-43]   at least one compression circuitry component configured to compress image information received by said multiple stream receiving circuitry of said DVR, [Reese - fig. 2; ¶ 0016-0018; ¶ 0024-0026] and at least one storage device component configured to store said compressed image information. [Kenoyer - figs. 3-4; ¶ 0011-0013; ¶ 0028; ¶ 0036; ¶ 0033; ¶ 0038-0040; ¶ 0042-0046]

60.   As to claim 84, see discussion of claim 71 above.

61.   As to claim 86, see discussion of claim 78 above.

62.   As to claim 87, see discussion of claim 67 above.

63.   As to claim 89, see discussion of claim 81 above.

64.   As to claim 90, see discussion of claim 82 above.

65.   As to claim 92, see discussion of claim 71 above.

66.   Claim 83 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kenoyer et al. (Kenoyer) US 2003/0048353 A1 in view of Reese et al. US 2002/0141732 A1 in view of Russo US 7,113,654 B2 further in view of Kobayashi et al. US 6,323,906 B1.

67.   As to claim 83, Kenoyer (modified by Reese and Russo) teaches the limitations
of claim 82.

 Kenoyer (modified by Reese and Russo) does not explicitly teach analog interface
comprises a NTSC, PAL or SECAM interface.

 Kobayashi teaches analog interface comprises a NTSC, PAL or SECAM interface.
[col. 3 lines 17-23]

 It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings
of Kobayashi with the device Kenoyer modified by Reese allowing for reception of
various formats and used in combination improves image quality. [col. 1 lines 45-51]

68.   As to claim 85, see discussion of claim 83 above.

69.   As to claim 88, see discussion of claim 83 above.

70.   As to claim 91, see discussion of claim 83 above.

71.   As to claim 93, see discussion of claim 83 above.

Conclusion

72.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to
applicant's disclosure. Washino et al. US 5,625,410; Moezzi et al. US 5,850,352.

73.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the
examiner should be directed to ANNER HOLDER whose telephone number is
(571)270-1549. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th, M-F 8 am - 3 pm
EST.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's
supervisor, Mehrdad Dastouri can be reached on 571-272-7418.   The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Anner Holder/
Examiner, Art Unit 2621 12/17/08

/Tung Vo/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2621